VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01003945

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHILPA CHAUHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24 August 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

011 (Dehradun)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the under-mentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India, as a crucible of civilization, has vibrant tribal community. The art from the 'margins', as oftenly misconstrued, contribute immensely to Indian identity.

Tribal Art

- Performing art
  - Tribal theatre, songs, dance etc
- Visual art
  - Sculptures, art (paintings)

Mirror of the tribal world

- → Represent the egalitarian ethos
- → Representation of intricate human-nature fabric
- → Represent the prevalence of 'minimalistic' behaviour
- → Intricate relationship of tribes people
- → A glance of tribal identity

© Tribal art resembles the tribal

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closeness to their immediate surroundings, as opposed from main-stream beliefs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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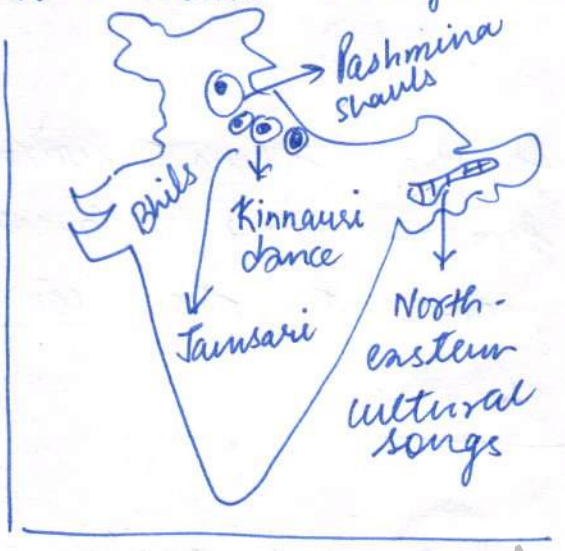
- The tribal art through 'writings' and 'presentation' in main media has undergone significant changes.



Tribal voices like Nirmala Putul has brought these notions into the main foray.

Challenges
- → Assimilation with mainstream ideas
- → Oral tradition
- → Extinction of tribal ideas.

In the jaunsari tribe of uttarakhand, the different culture faces challenges.

However, due to various initiatives like TRIFED, GI tagging, cultural repository of tribes are getting new frontiers.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As the stalwart figures of Indian freedom struggle, Gandhi and Nehru represent the 'conscience of Indian struggle'

	Mahatma Gandhi	Nehru
Grounds		
Outlook	Driven by ethos of non violence and 'peaceful agitation'	Driven by greater pragmatic belief.
	eg. Calling off Non cooperation after Chauri-Chaura	⊙ espoused for continued movement after Chauri-Chaura
Ideology	Principle of Satyagriha	Realism based on circumstances
	eg. opposed the ideas of revolutionaries	praised the efforts, despite ideological differences

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhi	Nehru
Economic ideas: Based on ideas of minimalism. eg. support for cottage industry	supported economic progress through different economic means. eg. Support for big industries
ideas on caste: supported the varna system (albeit discrimination)	called for rationality on scientific lines
ideas on religion: highly religious, supported religion in politics	espoused 'secularism' in public places.

However, shared common ideas

- both supported independence through peaceful measures
- promoted internationism
- espoused social reform
- supported constitutional means for freedom

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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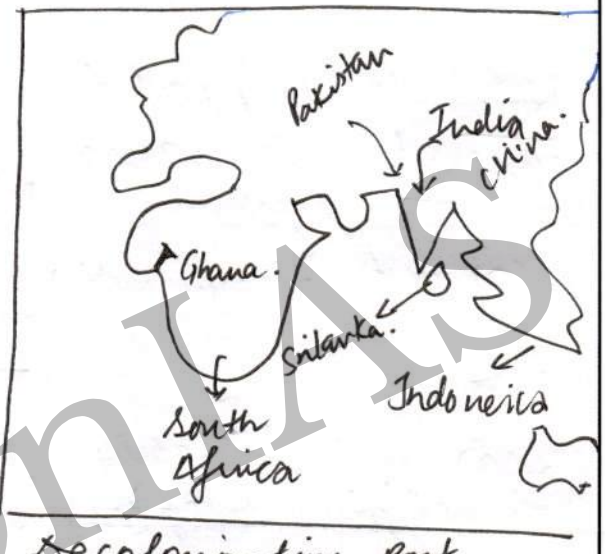
The post world war II, era augmented the process of decolonization, across Africa and Asia, spurred by various factors.

World war II, the key watershed moment in the history of world, has far reaching impacts on nations.



Decolonization post WW-II

factors leading to decolonization

1) The world-war II, embroiled various colonizing nations, impacting their capacity and will to continue the colonial plans.

eg. India (subsequent struggle Quit India movement 1942, naval mutiny 1946)

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2) Rise of 'nationalism' in various, hitherto colonised nations

3) Weakening economies of colonial nations
eg. Great Britain suffered huge losses due to war

4) Rise of soviet union, further led to exacerbation of de-colonization process

5) The involvement of USA, in the world war II, augmented the process
eg. The president of USA, furthered the decolonization process (Atlantic Charter)

6) Increased communication among nations led to calls for unity, in the face of authoritarian challenges.
eg. Unanimous opposition of Nazism and fascism

The establishment of institutions like UN and NAM, further augmented the 'nationalistic' ethos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Urban environment' has undergone various changes as outlined by ARC of IPCC.

The rapid urbanization has put huge burden of 'human encroachment' in urban spaces.

World bank projects, by 2036, 40% Indians in urban spaces, that will exacerbate the situation further

Impact on water bodies-

i) Shrinking water spaces
eg. Destruction of natural lakes in Bengluru (Lake city)

ii) Changing 'ground water table' through concrete building.
eg. pavements of concrete hinders acquifer recharge

iii) changes oxygen demand of water bodies

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eg. Addition of chemicals enhances biological oxygen demand

iv) Urban construction impact the natural gradients of water flows
eg. Absence of master plan has led to regular storm water problem

v) over-use by urban habitants has led to lowered groundwater level
eg. As showcased by central groundwater database

Solution
- → Urban master ~~mas~~ plan according to water gradient
- → Strict application of laws to arrest encroachment
- → Innovative solutions like Sponge city concept
- → Impetus on 'ground water recharge'

Initiatives like AMRUT 2.0, focuses on sustainable development of urban spaces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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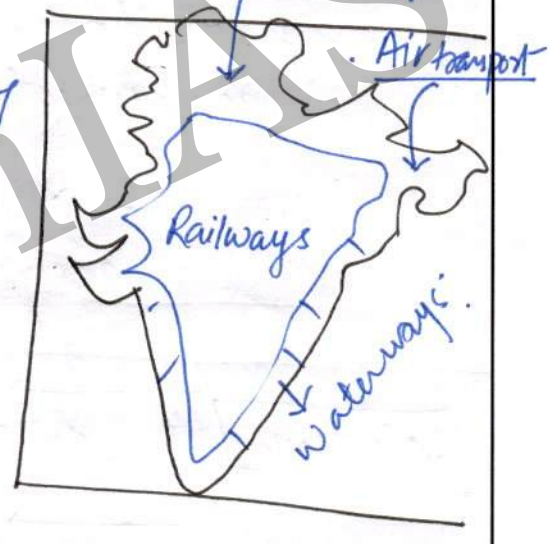
Geographical features, have intricate relationship with transportation systems of a particular geography.

Physical features impacting development and operation of transportation



1) Topography - topography of any region has direct bearing on transportation system.
eg. Railways for plain topography

2) Rock strata -
different type of rock strata, plays an important role in development of transportation.
eg. Layered rocks of young orogeny are considered unsuitable for road transport

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3) Vegetation cover - huge vegetation cover of eco-sensitive importance hinders laying of roadways or railways.
eg. Aarey forest protest

4) Underlying acquifers - The 'ground water' impact the geological stability of overlying rock strata.
eg. Acquifer puncturing in Joshimath leading to Land subsidence

5) Gradient of rock aspect - The gradient of rock (steep / gentle), has huge bearing
eg. Pangi Landslide in Himachal pradesh

6) Water depth - for water-transportation, the slope of river channel along with depth (inclusive of bottom relief decides) water meas of transportation.
eg. Suitability of Ganges in its lower/middle course

Technological developments like in aviation however, has opened huge avenues for faster transportation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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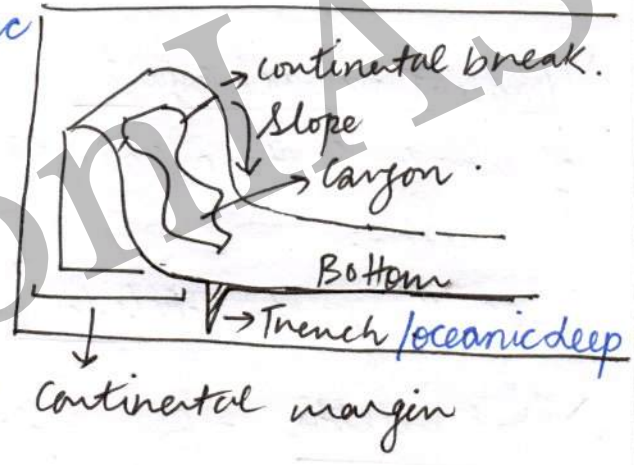
The ocean bottom relief, has myriad landforms. Ocean trenches are the most peculiar of these.

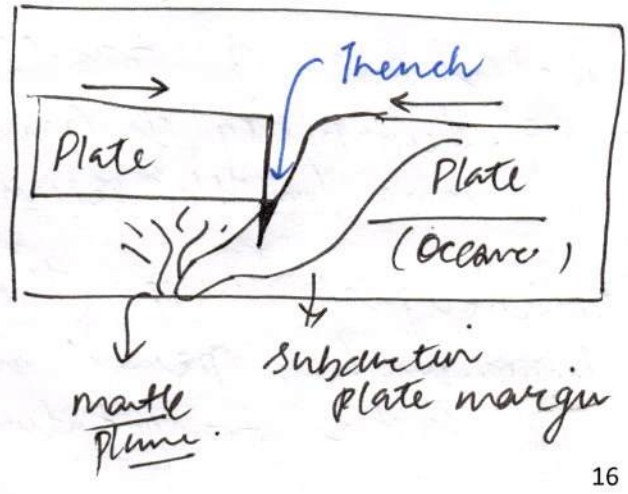
ocean trenches - these are the deepest points of oceanic relief. They are found close to continental margin along with oceanic canyons.



- Pacific ocean has the largest number of trenches.

Formation -

- Trenches are formed at the Subduction Zone of margin of plates.



- Convectional currents leading

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to convergence of plates, lead to submergence and subsequent melting of denser (oceanic) plate.

- The subduction zone, where one plate slides past the other, is the zone of formation of trench.

Significant characteristics –

i) These are the zone of huge tectonic activity.

ii) proximity of 'mantle plume' zone

iii) hotbed of oceanic tsunamis due to vertical displacement of water

iv) aids in study of 'tectonics'

v) forms the deepest parts of earth.

The sea floor spreading studies under Harry Hess, has led to greater knowledge about the peculiar oceanic relifs like trenches.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

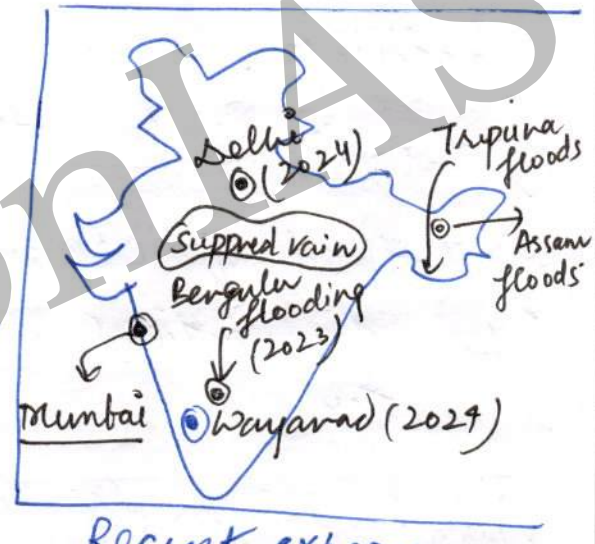
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The climate change induced extremities of weather events, has huge socio-economic ramifications.

Rainfall, as a type of precipitation has undergone significant change temporally and spatially both.

Reasons -

i) Climate change -
is one of the major reasons for recent extreme rainfall events.



Recent extreme events

e.g. Changing pattern of rainfall

ii) Changes in Arabian sea pressure system -
due to fast warming of Arabian sea, the southward shift of pressure

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cells have led to huge changes in rainfall pattern.

eg. In recent incessant rainfall in wayanad, the Arabian sea played an important role

iii) human made factors - Anthropogenic factors through altering albedo, transpiration losses by trees, have led to huge changes.

- Wayanad has lost around 62% of its green cover between 1950 and 2018

iv) Increasing heat waves - The warming due to human activities has led to changes in pressure systems.

eg. Below average (LPA) in July (monsoon) (weak monsoon trough)

way ahead - Along with faster adaptation methods, extreme weather events would require huge finances to insulate climatic systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Demographic divident window offers India many opportunities with active participation of all genders.

Demographic window for India
- → Youngest population
- → China +1 strategy offers an opportunity
- → Diplomatic strides boosts indian prospects (EFTA)
- → huge labour pool with active women participation

Including women - An imperative

- As half of the demography, their participation will boost GDP, as outlined by world bank
- Will Augment human resource development

'An educated women in workforce, can augur well for all'

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- improves societal prospects
  eg. Breaking glass ceiling/glass cliff

- huge opportunity cost of keeping women out of work force
  eg. Impirical data shows, with greater participation of women, economies tend to perform better (Bangladesh)

- can help reduce various problems
  eg. Smart environmental choices with information (Life)
  - Lowering subsidy burden

However challenges prevail

- Low workforce participation (women - ~37% men - ~74%)
- Patriarchy
- Suitable jobs
- Dual burden on women

Schemes like standup India, Mudra that lays special impetus on women are steps in right direction.

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Secularization' refers to the lowering importance of religion in public sphere.

* Secularization of caste refers to the phenomena of 'lowering importance of caste' in society.

Progressive secularization of caste

- → Reduced importance of caste in urban spaces
- → Impetus on constitutional ethos of equality
- → greater impetus on inclusive participation from all sections
- → progressive steps to eradicate caste based identities
- → greater mobility
- → subsequent development of class instead of caste
- → Increased vertical/horizontal mobility among caste.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevalence of caste
- → Rise of caste based parties eg. BSP in Uttar pradesh
- → greater agitation on caste lines eg. Kurmis demand for ST reservation
- → Politisization of caste issues
- → Mobilization of caste identity eg. Bhim army
- → Limited inter-caste mobility
- → cementing caste-identities due to reservation

⊙ Case continues to play a dominant role indian social milieu.

Solutions
- → Inter/Intra-caste mobility
- → Implementing constitutional values to its spirit
- → Keeping caste out of politics
- → Equal avenues for all.

The Ambedkarite vision of India will foster only on equal principles of caste-discrimination less society.

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent NITI ayog report, outlines the huge reduction in multi-dimensional poverty in India.

However, there's rather an alarming trend of subsequent rise of inequality (top 1% people owning ~50% of resources) in India.

factors

- Inequal access to skills
- Intra-generational inequity → high prevalence
- 'capital making capital', has led to greater avenues for few with greater resources.
- Inequal distribution of resources
  eg. ~80% of Indian farmers are marginal & small

⊙ Solution - MUDRA, Standup India, PM VISHWAKARMA

⊙ further, gender stereotype, resource unavailibity for few sectors

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vulnerable category makes it further difficult for accessing opportunities.

The glaring '80 crore' beneficiaries under 'PM Anna yojana' itself serve as a grim reminder.

Further, inequality has various dimensions that further complicate the issue.

- COVID 19 induced shocks
- Impact of geopolitical instability
- Avenues in few states eg. Karnataka
- Natural susceptibility of few areas.

  eg. Assam floods push thousands into poverty each year.

⊙ As highlighted by Gini coefficient, however, the inequality pattern, is somewhat narrowing in India. Initiatives like recently launched 'Youth internship under CSR' will augur well for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The crucible of Indian civilization through interactions of Budhism and Brahminism, has led to development of current Indic identity.

- Rise of Buddhism
  - Ritualistic Brahminism
  - Support from ruling class
  - Solidification of discrimination
  - The plight of lay followers
  - The pragmatic ethos of Buddhism
- On the ruins of ritualistic ideas

- Budhism flourished during Mauryas, Kushans etc, however subsequent competition between the two, led to its decline.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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★

Rise of 'Guptas' paved the way for revival of importance of 'Hinduism'

The revival of ideas of 'egalitarianism' in 'Hinduism'

Brahminism / Budhism

The patronage of top brass led to 'funding' for architecture, lay followers eg. The first temple of Deogarh in Gupta territory

direct contestation

further, in the east the 'palas' ~~patonga~~ patronage to 'Budhism', declined after the decline of Pala empire (Last blow by Mihir Bhoja)

(*) The subsequent changes in 'Budhism' itself left in ruins

→ The increasing materialism in budhist monks

→ The division of budhism in various strands changed the principles

→ further, the changes brought in by 'Mahayana' budhist

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Order, made it similar to Hinduism.

→ The hostility of foreign attackers towards 'Buddhist learning centres' left them in ruins

→ The inculcation of ideas of equality into hindu fold
→ greater acceptance to Shudras and women

* This subsequently led to complete removal of 'Buddhist' order by 12th century.

However, the ideas of Buddhism has flourished to Tibet, South east Asia china etc, which later marked the re-entry of Buddhism in India.
Hence, hinduism found the 'royal' patronage along with greater following among lay people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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European chronicles are the rich source of 'material (written)' sources of Indian history.

Various travellers have left innumerable sources about Indic ways of medieval times.

1) Ibn Batuta - A traveller from Morocco, he has outlined a great detail of medieval India.

i) prevalence of caste system

ii) he has mentioned about 'sale' of animals and humans (women)

iii) mention of feudal distribution of land

iv) centrality of king over all resources

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Francois Bernier (Mughal court)

- A traveller from Europe, he visited mughal court, as a physician of Dara shikoh
- he mentioned about crop system of India
- talked about revenue distribution and collection system eloquently
- mentioned about prevalence of ruling elite and control over resources.

3) Chinese travellers – Assists the travel accounts of European (Fa Xien / Xin Xiang)

4) Nicolo Conti –

- Visited Vijaynagar empire
- Cues into Vijanagar's efficient water system
- Importance of 'Rai - Nayak'

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System

- mention of confrontations of Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar contest
- Chronicles on power-distribution hierarchy in the empire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey (1757) paved the way for European conquest of India.

Battle of Plassey fought between Nawab of Bengal, Sirajudaula, Awadh Nawab and Mughal King, against the British army under Clive's leadership had far-reaching ramifications -

For India -

1) Paved the way for first territorial possesion in Indian territory

2) It exposed the division between Indian rulers

3) Led to the 'virtual control' of Bengal into English hands (puppet Nawabs)

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4) The Bengal possession (furthered through Buxar, 1764), led to control of British over eastern India

5) This significantly rendered Mughal empire weak, eventually breaking into shatters.

6) The revenue garnered through Bengal solidified EIC's standing, supporting huge army (backed by crown in England)

For world -

"India is pivot of our empire, If we lose India, we lose our empire",

these lines summed up the importance of India in British crown jewel.

(*) Plassey battle, paved the way for British inroads into resource rich India.

(*) Resources garnered in India, led to building strong army, that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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supported British conquest elsewhere as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Led to strong British presence in India, thereby rendering British army strong in defeating French in Carnatic war, leading to peace treaty between French and British, impacting European history as well.

* further plassey battle, was to decide the fortune for future british plans in its colonies.

* In Europe, the 'six-year war', subsequent struggle of Dutch, French, Portuguese in India, left an indelible impact on all, deciding the future course of colonization for rest of the world.

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Punjab and West Bengal, under India Independence Act (1947) underwent greatest changes, as neighbouring states of west and East pakistan.

However, both had its own challenges.

* The issues in Punjab.

i) Punjab as a border state had huge influx of migrants from west Pakistan.

ii) Punjab, despite having a common culture of 'sikhism induced identity' to a great extent had division of muslim and sikhs population on two sides of borders.

iii) The Land demarcation 'Red cliff Award', with clearer demarcation of border, made it easier to settle influx of refugees.

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iv) further common culture bind the people, which made it easier for authorities to assimilate masses into Indian territory.

v) further, rehabilitation took place across northern geography of India.

West Bengal -

i) Starks differences of culture (Religion based)

ii) huge population of Bengal with already high density

iii) The assimilation of 'Bengali culture' into north-eastern states gave way to 'Outsider' rhetoric

iv) huge tribal population with clear ethnic distinction made

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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it a limiting factor

v) further prevalence of 5th/6th schedule areas in North east

vi) The population was larger, when compared to influx in other border states.

vii) further the political consideration played an important role as well.

The refugee crises on the aftermath of partition brought its own set of challenges.

current ramification

- Intra-dispute border.
- Outsider rhetoric in North east
- Huge population with great density

Despite, the challenges India assimilated the refugees on both borders, promoting its 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam' re-established by passage of CAA 2019.

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The climate induced vagaries require urgent remedies like glasgow-phase down idea, (26th COP)

Coal to green energy

- → Reduced GHG emission
- → Smaller mobility
- → Ecosensitivity
- → Dependence on coal ↓
- → Import dependence ↓
- → Susceptibility to global shock ↓
- → Ubiquitous green resources
  - Wind, solar energy
  - One earth, one grid
  - PM KUSUM

Potential

However, this transition, for a developing nation has wide ranging ramification.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic costs

1) Associated

→ Green energy transition is very costly.
eg. India would require funds to the tune of $ 30 billion dollars

→ Economic efficiency, lowered in beginning
eg. Costly EV

→ Huge funds for building green infrastructure
eg. Battery charging station

→ ⊙ Critical resource mining - expensive
eg. Lithium mining

→ huge toll on other resources
eg. huge water extraction for mining.

(★) Critical resources are focussed
⊙ Chinese dominance in EV

(★) Enhanced import bill of critical components for green technology.

(★) Expensive for early transition
eg. After subsidised rates EVs are expensive

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Social costs

- Expensive green technology may augment intra generational inequity
- Green transition require huge skill-upskill
- Availability issue
  eg. Poors can't afford expensive green options.
- Reduced industrialization through fossils
  eg. Impact on employment

Way ahead

- Hybrid vehicles
- Finance transfer
- Net zero goal
- Collaboration
- Innovation
- Subsidy

India's action plan through 2008, national plan on climate change, is a step in right direction.

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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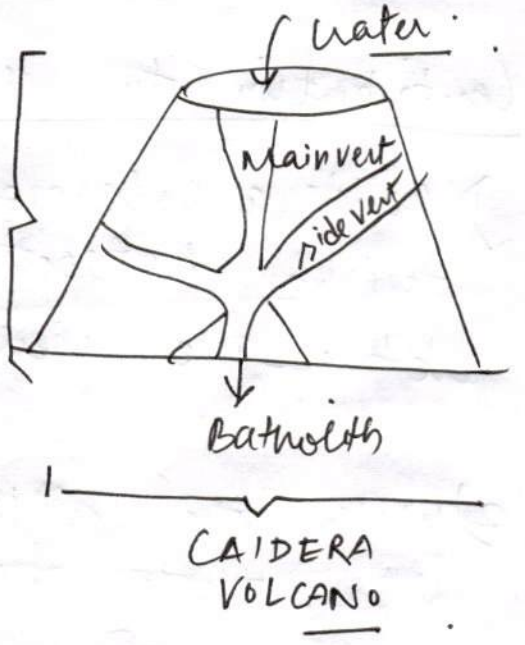
Volcanism refers to the process of rising mantle lava to the surface and associated landform formation.

⊙ Volcanic calderas, are a type of volcano, in a conical shape, that may have lake at top, in the open crater, accumulated through rain water. (After dormant volcano)

⊙ Formation process

Volcanic calderas steep sides are associated with the oozing of viscous lava, that forms the steep to gentler sides of a volcano.



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(*) Caldera volcano are the most common type of volcanic formation.

(*) These are associated with 'source' of deeper depth, that supplies it with regular pyroclastic oozes.

(*) further, the main vent, attached to the batholith (main conduit) act as the main source of lava eruption.

Contribution to a region

1) Caldera Volcano act as the tourist hotspots due to their picturesque view.

2) with the adjoining plain areas, these volcanoes are the perfect places for geology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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enthusiasts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* They are the scenic spots
* They also act to environment.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves refers to the temperature deviation from normal, that is characterised by extreme of temperature.

Heat wave (As per IMD)

Absolute terms
eg. If temperature for plains reaches beyond 40°C

Relative term
eg. If temperature deviation is more than 5°C in any area.

Reasons for increased heat waves –

1) Climate change induced changes to precipitation pattern temporal and spatial

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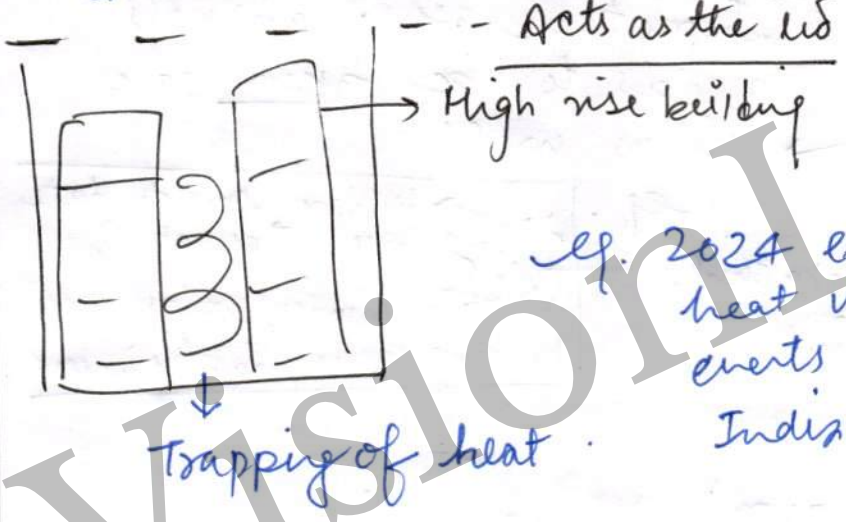
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) The rising amplification of oceanic water has led to ramifications for atmospheric-oceanic system.
eg. West European heatwaves, 2024

3) The phenomena of heat wave has increased in urban areas due to urban heat Island.



eg. 2024 extreme heat wave events in India

4) Enhanced heat, due to factors like reduced forest cover, water bodies.
eg. Destruction of 'Lungs of world' - Amazon
⊙ Regular destruction of kidneys of ecosystem, wetlands

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Candidates must not write on this margin

global food security

→ Changed temperature (spatially / temporally) will impact crop cycle
eg. Decreased wheat production in India, 2023 (heat wave)

→ Impact the productivity of humans impacting efficiency

→ Ocean amplification would impact marine resources

→ Impact on other animals needs to be taken care off as well
eg. Hudson Bay → Due to late onset of winter, polar bear hunting season, late by 3 weeks.

Intra-generational equity in impact
eg. SIDS - greater vulnerability

In such light the recent initiative by Ricetech and Mayco, to develop zero tillage crops and climate smart paddy are steps in right direction.

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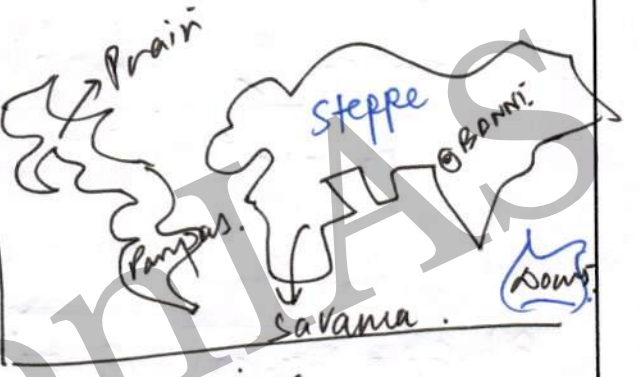
18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland are the intermediate biome between forest and desert. They are considered seral community in ecological succession.

Characteristics of grassland biome

Temperate | Tropical



Major grasslands.

1) Marked by 'moderate rainfall' (Ranging from 60-70 cm - 110-120 cm)
2) Marked by huge biodiversity of flora & fauna
3) Characteristic species - grasses
   eg. Tussock tall grasses
4) Rejuvenation of ecosystem through annual fires.

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5) Considered as the grain bowls of world
eg. Temperate grassland

6) Marked by extensive commercial grain cultivation

7) Temperate grasslands are the zones of mechanised farm production

8) Ecological productive zones
eg. Masai mara with huge prime productivity.

Banni grasslands in India

- With the general absence of grassland biome in India, Banni grasslands are the biome of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Western Indian Peninsula in Gujarat and few areas of Rajasthan.

(*) Species - Wild asses, ~~camels~~ (adapted to special conditions) etc

(*) human encroachment poses great risk to banni grasslands

(*) The human intervention through poaching of species, green tech initiative has wide ranging ramification for banni grassland.

The biome restoration should be undertaken for utmost respect for ecological sensitivities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian secularism based on 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam and 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav', is unique to its identity.

Inter-religious domination

- Article 24 - Right to profess, propagate one's religion of choice (Article 25)
- Right to manage own religious affairs (community right)
- No promotion of a particular religion by state (No taxation for religious purpose)
- No religious instruction in schools.

Managing own educational institution with autonomy (Article 30)

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- further part III through articles 14, 15, 16, debars state from making any discrimination on ~~state~~ religious grounds.

→ Principled distance
eg. can interfere in discriminatory practices

Intra - religious domination → No tolerance for intra - religious inequity
eg. Sarla Mudgal case

⊙ Bar on religious fanatism for every religion

→ State can promote all religions
eg. Haj subsidy

Problem

- Religious intolerance eg. Mob lynching
- Fanaticism
- Inequities in religion eg. Against women.

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Indian secularism further gives scope for state to intervene through -

i) special Legislature
e.g. Personal Laws of people

ii) Inclusive diverse milieu.
e.g. promoting harmony (fundamental duty)

* Indian secularism is suited to Indian identity of 'unity in diversity' as outlined by Pt. Nehru.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. With rapid urbanization, Indian cities are at receiving end of huge population. As per world bank by 2036, 40% of Indias will be living in urban spaces.

Indian cities as hotspots of inequality

- Rapid growth of slums in urban areas
- ghettos of poorer population
- housing in vulnerable areas
  eg. Yamuna flood plain
- Rising income inequality among city dwellers

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job opportunities for all
eg. Gig work option

Different picture — increasing upwards mobility of urban people

huge avenues for startup and business
eg. Stand up India Initiative

participation from all boxes of life.

As rightly noted 'Poverty in urban area is a social issue' it require remedies.

i) Building inclusive cities
eg. city master plan

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ii) Increasing mobility among people

iii) equal job avenues for all

iv) Including climate-smart technology to reduce vulnerability of masses.
eg. flood mapping

v) Developing efficient transport system to decongest city areas.

vi) Promoting smart-city through 'stakeholders based approach)
eg. AMRUT 2.0.

Smart cities are not possible without smart sustainable villages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01003945

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shilpa Chauhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
24 August 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre 011 / Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary form of government, requires proactive LoP, as the voice of opposition, to keep the government in check.

Expression of dissent
- fundamental to democracy (Article 19)
- part of parliamentary privilege
- voice of people
- counter-government narrative

Leader of opposition (LoP) as the Leader of biggest opposition party plays an important role -

1) Voice of the opposition
- → United voice of all in opposition
- → Navigates people's opinion by raising key issues

2) part of appointment committees
- → ensures transparency
- → enhances negotiation
- eg. member of CBI appointment

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Act as the alternate prime minister
→ If ruling government faces no confidence motion
→ decides the course of action for opposition in parliament

4) Bulwark of parliamentary checks/balances
→ Question the government through parliamentary motion
→ the LOP raises the question of utmost importance.

challenges
→ Majority with one party can give space to personality cult
→ in parliamentary proceedings, power wielded by speaker (ruling party)
→ No concept of parallel/shadow cabinet in India (like UK)

Democratic discourse, in parliamentary form, can be well assured by active participation.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary is the bulwark of democratic governance. However accessibility remains a key issue in India.

Problems
- Large number of undertrials (~69%)
- huge case burden
- slow process of judicial process.

Integration of technology can act as panacea -

1) Live case hearing
↳ Reduced cost for poor
↳ Enhanced access

2) Technology for translation
↳ greater access to all
↳ vernacular expression

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3) Usage of Languages other than hindi/English
→ Access for people of all languages

4) Boost to case resolution - through better technology like psycho-analysis of accused

5) Repository of cases - Intra-operability among police → ↑ federal cooperation

6) Fast-track criminal jurisprudence - Through early resolution

challenges
- Digital divide
- Digital illetacy
- Technology implimentation should be insulated from challenges like cyber theft

* Judicial processes should act in a fast track manner as 'Justice delayed is justice denied'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The supreme court at the apex of integrated judiciary, is the bulwark of federal polity.

The supreme court and federalism

i) SC has the original exclusive jurisdiction to hear pleas in federal cases thereby -

i) Delhi NCR case - Supreme court in GNCT Delhi upheld the power of elected representatives as the voice of people.

ii) In recent governor veto case, supreme court directed the governors to take swift action in legislative issues.

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iii) In recent 'Devandir Singh' case SC has allowed states to sub-classify SC/ST, upholding their responsibility to deliver welfare.

iv) Supreme court in various case laws has limited centre authority in all

i) fiscal matter - power of state to collect royalty (2024 judgement)

ii) Legislative - governor's limited veto

iii) Administrative - review of provisions of PMLA, advised ED/CBI to practice caution

On the contrary, SC has also upheld centre's ultimate authority over states -

i) upheld CAA 2019, despite state agitation

ii) upheld PMLA

iii)

Thereby, SC has acted as the safeguarder of the rights of political units.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National commission for Scheduled castes is the safeguarder of the rights of schedules castes and anglo-Indians in India.

Need of SC NC
- Entrenched caste inequities
- Intra-generational inequities
- prevailing caste-based discrimination

. NCSC – Safeguarder of SC rights

i) Takes suo motu cognizance in cases associated with SCs.

ii) looks after the effective implementation of civil rights act, 1956, provisions of constitution

iii) presents a report to president on annual basis

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iv) Raises important issues of SC and promotes the interests

v) takes initiative for the growth and development of the SC

Challenges

i) No authority to punish

ii) mostly takes action after incident happened

iii) The reach of SCs to NCSC is Limited

iv) continued discrimination of SCs

v) Politicisation of the issues for political gains, as appointments are executive based

For inclusive development of SCs in India and for further assimilation in one fold of citizenry, the effective participation of NCSC is a sine qua non.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The indian polity based on principle of checks and balances, has great impetus on parliamentary committees.

Parliamentary Committees and executive accountability

1) finance committees - upheld the constitutional principles in financial matter
eg. PAC, Estimates committee through the assistance of CAG, acts as the guardian of public purse.

2) Provision of department related committees -
- Department related negotiation
- In depth - overview of executive through assessment of decisions of executive

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Ad-hoc provisions -

- special committees to interrogate
- brings out major lapses
  eg. 2G scam JPC
- can tackle any new issue
- Investigate key lapses of executive

4) Joint parliamentary committee -

- promotes parliamentary coordination of Lok-/Rajya Sabha, to lay impetus on accountability
- thorough investigation of principles
  eg. Waqf bill

5) As the bulwark of public opinion -

- clause by clause assessment furthers deliberate assessment
- ensures public answerability

Issues.
- Same proportion as ruling party
- post-facto excercise
- The rising trend of hasty legislation without committee scrutiny.

"Their effective functioning will deliver the real promise of democracy"

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen's charter is the outlaying of 'principles' to be followed in citizen interaction.

eg. Citizen charter of UPSC

As a tool for better governance

- Ensures accountability towards citizenry
- Improves governance through work-culture
- ensures efficiency through clearly spelled goals
- Bring citizen at the centre of decision making
- Ensures the principles of public life in governance (NOLAN Committee)
- citizen-centric public policy delivery
- Robust mechanism to hold accountability

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- would ensure ethical work culture
- promotes Gandhian ideas of trusteeship (government as the custodian of citizen resources)

challenges

- No mechanism to ensure efficient working (apart from self guiding)
- Lack of awareness among citizen
- citizen as a recipient, not a partner in governance
- Absence of citizen charter in major institutions

In order to bring 'citizen centricity' at the forefront of service delivery, 'citizen charters' are a sine qua non.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs as an important part of civil society work to fill in the developmental gaps.

NGOs
- Civil society to develop people centric system
- fill the developmental gaps
- flexible working model

Corporate donors under 'compassionate capitalism', through NGO funding facilitate →

i) fulfilling the human resource demands of nutrition, skill
eg. ITC's funding for education

ii) Aids the resource availability (welfare state limitation)
eg. PRATHAM, Bachpan Bachao Andolan

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iii) Innovating through technological initiatives.
eg. Microsoft working with NGOs for ICT education

iv) Corporate venturing into civil society funding brings the oft ignored issues at taking table
eg. The connection of LWE and malnutrition

v) further it augments last mile delivery.
eg. Initiative by Pratham to fill in learning gaps as highlight by NIPUN survey (ASER)
⊙ Bill and melinda gates foundation working for child education

* In order to attain the goals of Rio + 20 Strategy (SDG) innovative solution through government, NGOs, corporate section will augur well for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Prevention of children from sexual offences Act, is the umbrella legislation to safeguard the children for sexual offences.

Merits of POCSO
- Stringent punishments for child offences
- Provision of child shelter houses, for psychological assistance
- fast-track judicial process
- Assists the rehabilitation of minor accused

Despite, its well-intended goals, there are inadequacies to be filled in the act -

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i) Definition of a child needs to be revisited (18 years)

- Consensual relationships
- As exposed by Mysore High court (2023) (16/17 years)

ii) treats minor offenders at par with stringent laws

iii) Mis-use to attract stringent provisions to deal with teenage relationships (consensual)

iv) Despite the laws, the NCRB data shows alarming figures on offences against children.

eg. Travesty of justice, when marriage is used as a bail ground

v) further it needs to bought in new provisions for offences related to child pornography, identity theft at par with other stringent provisions of POCSO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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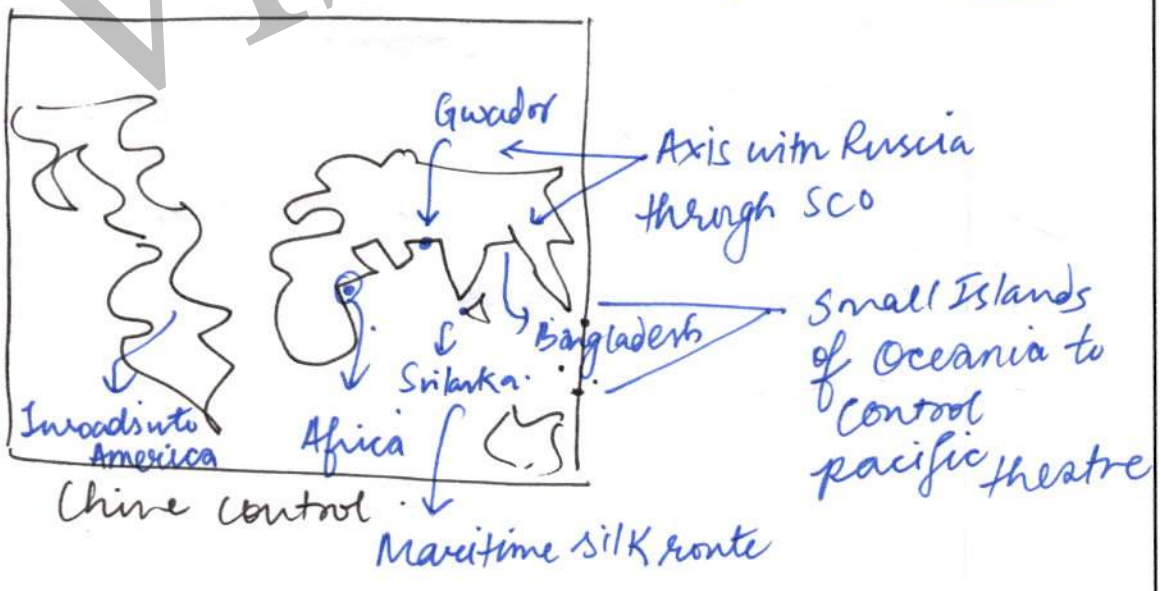
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's efforts at revamping its global outreach through BRI and maritime silk route has wide ramifications

China's strategy to acquire key nodes
- → Debt trap strategy
- → Economic colonialism
- → Salami Slicing (south china sea)
- → Diplomatic efforts
- → Axis against common enemies
- → Encircling enemy nations
- → Controlling choke point



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- Can act as strategic blockade
  - Attempts in south china sea
  - Attempts to take control of malacca choke point

- Strength encircling Indian ocean (string of pearls) to control suez route

- Negotiations with resisting groups of Iran (Houthis) further the control in red sea

- The pacific inroads into small islands will play an important role in pacific nodes.

- further, the chinese aggression to 'economic protectionism' has led to wide-ranging economic ramification for all.

The 'free and open' global sea links are imperative for growth of all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World intellectual property Organization as the safeguarder of IPR, act as the beacon of innovation, R and D and safeguards of the same.

WIPO functions
- promotes global milieu of R and D
- enhances global collaboration of IPR safeguard
- Ensure information sharing of property rights
- fosters innovation through its measures
- Act as the channel for global discource on IPR related issues in edition with TRIPS.

⊙ Recent treaty benefits for India -

i) Safeguard to indian traditional knowledge from bio-piracy

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ii) Aligned with recently launched Indian law on traditional knowledge

iii) will foster information sharing and environment of innovation in India

iv) safeguards the genetic resources through data pool of Indian genetic resources

* challenges.

- Bio-piracy
- Lack of investment of R&D (GERD of India very low)
- Safeguarding traditional knowledge.
- Lack of R&D innovation hubs in Indian HEIs.

The recent WIPO treaty can argue well for India, with stringent application to safeguards IPRs in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI, drawing its power from DSPE Act, 1946, is the nodal agency of centre government for investigation.

CBI Role
- → to investigate cases of importance
- → checks cases of graft among authorities
- → Single point of contact with India for Interpol

★ The challenges –

i) Acts under the direct orders of central executive government
eg. can be used for political vengeance

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ii) can take cases from state jurisdiction
eg. Recent RG Kar rape case

iii) As it works under the direct control of department of home, it functions on its directive
eg. Recent delhi Liquor case

iv) has authority to take over cases from other departments, if it requires (corruption scandal)

v) can investigate even on the issues enumerated on state List (schedule 7, list II), with 'general consent'

vi) It's appointment has under come media scrutiny.
eg. Recent extension to CBI director beyond permissible time

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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vii) Despite, presence of LOP in appointment commission, executive holds power in removing, transferring people into CBI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Solution

- Increasing state-centre collaboration on CBI jurisdiction
- Impartial appointments with stakeholder approach
- Bipartisan reforms eg. Not using CBI for political vengeance

Way ahead - The jurisprudence in central law for various cases require efficient, impartial CBI, to uphold rule of laws, as espoused by AV Dicey.

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors as the ceremonial head of States in India, play a dual role

- Centre's agent in state
  - Appointed by president
- Constitutional safeguarder
  - Through various powers.

- Overlap in constitutional role -

i) Long delays on bills passed by elected goverment -
eg. Tamilnadu, Kerala recent incidents

ii) Criticising elected governments openly
eg. Recent example when Tamilnadu governor refused to read 'Address to Legislature' mandated by parliament

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iii) Delaying the procedures of calling assembly sessions

iv) Using discretion in often, political consideration

eg. Maharashtra governor demanding resignation (Shiv sena case)

iv) further, many instances of 'inactivity' has undermined constitutional directives

eg. Inactivity on pardon pleas → Rajeev Gandhi convict case

v) Similarly, in states ruled by opposition, political under-current further complicate the issues.

eg. West Bengal confrontation of governor and elected government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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vi) further, the governor through media interactions, have several times, openly opposed by decision by elected government.

eg. Kerala vice-chancellor issue.

However - the office of governor has played important role through

- checking constitutional allegiance in laws
  - through veto
- Application of Article 356/365 in constitutional failure
  - Sarkaria commission
- Bulwark of Indian federalism

(*) The effective functioning of governor, as outlined by Punchi Commission, is vital for the smooth interactions of centre and states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA, the largest democracies of the world, share common democratic ethos of representative democracies.

* As the indirect democracies (through representatives), both democracies have key differences -

India	USA
1) System of polity — Indian parliamentary system necessitates the first post the past system for parliamentarians.	Presidential system nessitates different system
(*) Different states have different seats in council of states	(*) Equal representation in council of states → 50 states with 2 seats each

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India	USA
4) Presidential election based on single transferable vote.	4) Presidential election based on 'one representative - one' - vote from states.
* India has election based on EVM for mostly all elections.	* Usage of ballot for presidential election
* The duration for election in India is generally 5 year.	* 4 years for president
* Eligible for re-election as many times possible.	* Limits eg. President, Maximum 2 tenures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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India	USA
⊙ Vice - president doesnot hold the office of president for full time.	⊙ Vice president hold the office for full time in case of president's death.
⊙ Constitutional amendment does not require people voting.	Constitution of States in few areas may require direct voting. eg. Abortion issue in few states
⊙ 6 year tenure of council of states	Senators hold office for only 2 years.
⊙ No such provision	⊙ Simultaneous election provision
⊙ further, any Indian citizen can become president.	⊙ Only person, a citizen from birth can fight for election
⊙ No such provision ⊙ Personality cult plays an important role.	⊙ Idea of party convention, primaries ⊙ Debates between candidates

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green tribunal, established in 2010, is the bulwark of environmentalism in India.

Functions of NGT.
- Acts as the court of appeal for environmental issues
- issues guidance to enforce environment Law
- Takes suo-motu cognizance of environmental breaches

Achievements

i) has directed authorities to halt environmentaly hazardous policies

ii) has ensured the applicability of environmental rights under the ambit of Article 21

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iii) has taken progressive steps to enforce the rights of common masses

eg. Directives on vehicles in Delhi NCR

iv) has taken pro-active action on behalf of people

eg. Recently NGT sought report from BRO, on deforestation of trees for a project

v) Has ensured pro-active environmental Legislation in India

eg. Directives to states on tannery industry, chemicals draining into river

Prevalent challenges -

i) Decisions are appealable in supreme court

ii) mostly decision post-environmental law breach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) The languishing of few environmental cases in supreme court limits its effectiveness

iv) further, directives does not ensure action
eg. DelhiNCR - pollution issue.

CASE STUDY.

- Ridley turtle
- Coastal regula. zone - (IA)
- Galathea bay → proposed developmet site

Despite NGTs order, re-assessmet of environmental viability, designated the zone as CRZ (IB)

Way ahead

- Early disposal with subject experts
- Aligning with new challenges on face of climate-change.
- Reducing delays in environmental legislation in courts
- Roping in new technology to assess EIA

The success of 'National action plan on climate change', depends on efficient working of NGT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian ideas, as clearly reflected in PRIs, paved the ways for effective self rule.

PRIs ensure
- Direct democracy (Gram Sabha)
- People's own government
- Self rule
- 73rd CAA (Article 40)
- Democratic decentralisation to 3rd tier

PRI and competitive politics

i) Proliferation of national/regional political parties to local PRI to weild power

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ii) deepening political alligiance at local level towards bigger parties

iii) enhancing importance of controlling PRIs eg. Political campaign by big political leaders.

Planning and service delivery - Lacuna -

i) The ineffectiveness of gram sabha as deliberative body

ii) The concept of 'Panchayat/Pradhan pati' had rendered its reservation provisions ineffective

iii) The limited devolution of financial powers limits their service delivery capacity

iv) Lack of expertise on local people side to align with government initiatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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v) Absence of modern means of technology in few areas
eg. Digital divide and illiteracy

vi) corruption and considerable control of secretary (bureaucratic hurdle)

Way ahead

- Devolution of power to PRIs
- Social audit of PRI
- Effective participation of Gram Sabha
- Capacity building

To fulfill the Gandhian dream of 'self-rule' as envisaged by Article 40, effectiveness of PRI has to be ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Electronic governance has emerged as the panacea for governance challenges.

Interoperability in e-governance refers to the efficient, effective, trasparent data sharing, application and utility of any government e-initiative with the other one.

eg. One platform to assess welfare scheme targeting, etc.

Key features

- Real-time data sharing
- Pan-network functioning
- updated, digitally connected
- Data repository of targeted populace

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Goverment has taken various initiatives to increase interoperability →

i) Repository of digital public infrastructure (DPI)

ii) The trinity of JAM

iii) for corporate, services government has launched 'open network for corporates'

→ to increase the share of merchants selling online

iv) further goverment through platforms like BHIM, has targeted 'real time efficient payment system' through various channels like UPI

v) further the initiative to link PAN, Adhar, bank account

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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has resulted in reduced leakage in welfare schemes.

vi) Government further proposes to launch e-platforms to enhance operability.
eg. E-NAM, TRIFED by government

vii) further, enhanced interoperability through schemes like e-DIKSHA, e-Sanjeevani, promotes goals of 'one health' and e-learning.

Challenges

- Data privacy
- cyber identity theft
- Data theft

(*) With technological strides, government should further focus on enhancing digital connectivity and literacy to resp benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'The prognosis of society can be well accessed by the reproductive autonomy the female enjoys'

Women, as a half demography of a young nation like India, has huge potential, yet unleveraged.

Societal norms on women's reproductive health

1) Societal tradition keep the onus on women to necessarily give birth.
   eg. childless females looked down upon

2) Decides the right age to have children
   eg. Pressure on young brides to give birth

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3) Dominance of male -

- sexual choice of male often take precedence over female
- As highlighted by NFHS-05, the burden of contraception lies on women, despite no say in sexual choices

Legal norms

i) Prolife vs prochoice debate in MTP act → final say to judiciary for termination of pregnancy

ii) Acts like adoption, surrogacy are discrimatory

eg. women beyond certain ages can't adopt, surrogacy has similar grounds on 'status of marriage', 'age

iii) further 'guardianship act limits the women (single, widowed) to undertake maternal acts

iv) Legally, the section 375, provide exception to marital rape

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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v) Even in heinous cases of rapes, few women are not allowed to abort the child taking away her ~~legacy~~ agency on herself

vi) further the societal and legal provisions act as the external pressure on a female to limit her choices.

eg. Recent Calcutta HC judgment / direction for teenage girls

Measures required

- Sensitising the masses on adult education
- spreading awareness on these issues
- Establishing female as the sole, sayer

* The fabric of society needs to undergo huge changes. However, the right of bodily autonomy should lead to killing of viable foetus, which requires spreading right education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The immunization efforts by India, has seen various achievements.
eg. Eradication of polio by 2010

Immunization
- → Acquired immunity
- → Life saving immunity building
- → Promotes intra-generational health equity

* Goverment of India through its flagship programme mission Indradhanush, has been able to expand vaccination –

i) The huge success of pulse polio programme through '2 boond zindgi campaign'

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ii) Equipping PHCs to immunize Local community

iii) Building a 'frontier army' of ASHA and RMP (registered medical professionals)

iv) ensuring the data-based approach

eg. Roster of vaccinated children

⊙ EWIN platform to further augment efforts

v) further the government has laid impetus to make vaccines cost-effective for all diseases.

vi) Immunization for diseases like sickle cell anemia, have reached last miles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

- Need to include new vaccines
- Expenditure on regimen for India specific population
- Reaching the last mile
- Targeting migratory population
  - eg. Proposed EWIN

The recent impetus on new vaccines targeting youth, elderly like CervaVec are steps in right direction. For 'one health' to see the light of day active steps in right direction are required. The immunization programme should target new preventable diseases.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 2023, presidency of G20 by India, laid special impetus on 'south south collaboration'.

G20 2023 → Troika of developing nations (first time)
→ South - South impetus
→ Align G20 to new challenges (Delhi declaration)

Key features of Indian presidency

i) Laid special impetus on global south (developing nations) to enhance their say in global politics

ii) The changing global milieu

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requires greater negotiations with hitherto unleveraged nations
e.g. African union

iii) Special impetus on common thread of global south

common global south proposals
- → Climate change finance
- → WTO negotiations
- → UNSC reforms
- → Reform of current world order

Africa and India

i) Roping in African union as full time member of G-20

ii) Tapping into the idea of 'Afro-futurism'

iii) underscoring common growth prospects of India/Africa
- ⊙ Demand of permanent seat at UNSC
- ⊙ End to war in Ukraine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⊙ Greater impetus on negotiation than sanction for Russia

(iv) Tapping into African/global south capacity for common 'multiculturism'/multiorder world

(v) Launching global south summit
→ Recent succesful 3rd edition

(vi) Bringing diplomatic ball on India's court from China (huge avenues in Africa)

(vii) building ties for prosperity of both

The G20 presidency on theme of 'One earth one future one family', showcased the ethos of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam' of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India, UAE has huge potential for bilateral ties spanning energy, food and tourism.

India - UAE - A flourishing Axis -

i) The expansion on cultural (people to people ties)
- UAE extending visas to Indians on priority basis

ii) Soft power diplomacy
- holding IPL in UAE

iii) Secured energy partnership
eg. Investment plans in JK by UAE firms

iv) IMEC - this will further the multifaceted relations across domains, developing UAE as a key node in Indo-European trade.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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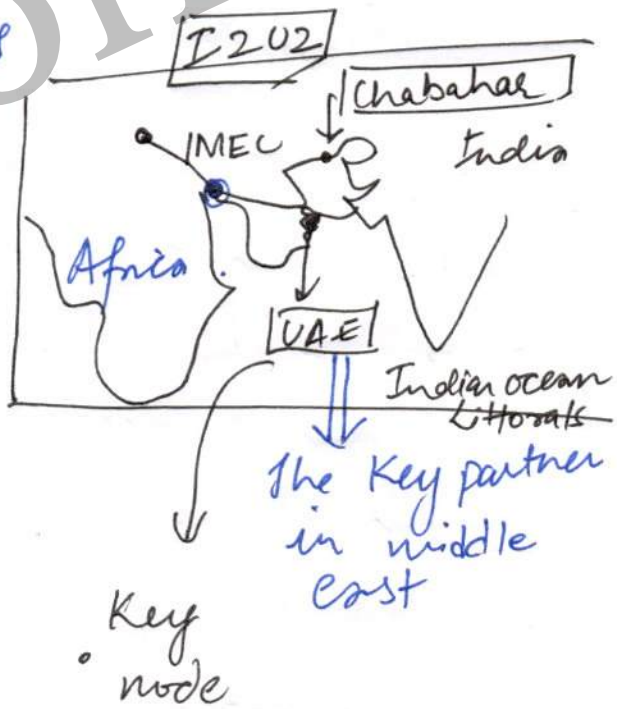
v) I2U2 (envisaged as middle east Quad) - Israel, India, UAE, USA will lay special impetus to develop this diplomatic frontier further.

vi) further the diplomatic relations saw further impetus through the mutual agreements to develop mega food park to augment nutrition safety of two nations

vii) further the recently china brokered Saudi Arabia - Iran deal,



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has opened avenues for chinese involvement in middle east. In such a scenario, UAE, can act as the balancing act for India, in west Asia, that is considered 'extended' diplomatic backyard by India.

- further through its strategic location close to Chabahar, india can augment, the situation for its best use, balancing its interests in the region.

The future of India-UAE axis based on people to people ties offers promising potential for both nations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01003945

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shilpa Chauhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
25th Aug. 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre
011 - Dehradun
(Children's Academy)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Priya Verma

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry play an important role in transforming raw material into high quality end products.

Food processing industry
- → Raw material - final consumer/ producer goods
- → contributes to GDP
- → ensures food availibility at disposal
- → Huge employment
- → food - (From farm to globe)

However, the rapid growth, has several associated challenges -

i) Rapid growth of FMCG
- huge pollution (plastic)
  - ↓ Impact marine animals
  - ↓ eg. Impact on fisherfolk

ii) The quality issues -
- Labels with wrong information
- high saturated fats

eg. Banning of Maggi by FSSAI

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iii) Affordability issue -

- costly manufacturing
- huge competition to MNCs eg. 24x7, fresh farm etc

iv) Increasing burden of NCDs

- highest burden in India
- increasing cases of malnutrition

v) Associated environmental challenges

- promotes monocropping
  ↓
  demand in market ↑
- Water guzzling crops

- It has led to intra-generational inequity among haves and have nots.

Solution

- Strict adherence to FSSAI, 2006 provisions
- formation of FPOs to transform products
- Active women participation eg. SHGs in food processing

Indian food processing sector, has huge potential to tap into the global market and subsequently targeting SDG- NO HUNGER

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The NFS Act of 2013, acts as the umbrella framework to ensure food safety in India.

- Fair price shop (FPS) are the points of selling food under the act, that guarantees, it legally.

FPS features
- food at affordable price (ensuring food safety)
- Differential treatment of Antodaya card holders
- Ensuring availability all time

However, FPS, needs further evolution -

1) Tackling the issue of food leakage by corruption of dealers

2) Low quality food dispersel

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3) Timely food availability
eg. Instances of long ques

4) As these are generally managed by the local people, 'social problems' like casteism loom large

5) Embiking tech-based solutions

6) Enlarging the umbrella of legislation to bring in new cereals
eg. Millet

7) Transforming from 'food safety' to 'nutrition safety'

The 80 crore population dependence on FPS, highlights the need of rationalization of the legal framework, to ensure the goals of a welfare state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The climate change induced vagaries require innovative solutions to arrest the negative impact on 'agri-safety'.

The agri-tech startups can play an important role

1) Investment in climate-resilient seeds
eg. Mahco and Ricetech

2) Reducing flood irrigation → Shifting to 'per drop more crop'
eg. Innovation for Zero tillage

3) Innovation for plant residue to arrest problem of stubble burning
eg. ICAR's initiative with startups

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4) Building efficient market access through on-farm deals
eg. Adani farm (Himachal apples)

5) R and D in high productivity hybrids

6) The innovation in E. market

7) Steps to reduce labour-cost and effort
eg. Shark tank initiative on easy fertigation

8) Augmenting 'processing' to fetch higher prices for products

Way ahead

- Collaboration with government
- Digital Literacy
- Capital
  eg. MUDRA, Standup India

Agristartups have the potential to unleash farm productivity to augur new era of 'Technological agri-revolution'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records can help India fulfill its 2nd generation land reforms.

Land reforms entail
- Land redistribution
  - fragmented land holdings
  - Male dominated
- Land ceiling
  - eg. Approximately 85% farmers - Marginal in India
- Abolition of zamindari

Digitization of land - A panacea

1) 'Real time' data repository
2) fast tracking 'land dispute' especially on agriland → Efficiency ↑
3) Augment scientific data pool to help 'R and D' in soil productivity
   eg. Soil Ph health card

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4) Better targeting of beneficiaries in PM KISAN

5) Innovative solutions according to Land parcel size and quality

6) Enhancing land productivity through Land-holding
eg. Per Acre subsidy

7) Ensuring the welfare principle (Article 38)

8) Consolidation of small-farms to enhance productivity through innovative initiatives
eg. Zero valley - Rice and fish cultivation

Challenges

- Court stranded cases of ownership
- Issues of digital connectivity
- Digital illeteracy. eg. Complex terms in soil health card.

To arrest the stagnation of agri-sector (GVA - 2-3% stagnant), land refors are the need of hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Demographic divident' is the benefit accruing from a young population, that is skilled, healthy and motivated in nation building.

Challenges

- High youth unemployment
- Lack of 'human resource' development initiatives
  eg. Employability low
- Huge demographic pool require
  → high health investment
  → GERD at par with nations like USA, Israel

Manufacturing – Potential to reap demographic divident

1) huge capacity to employ people
eg. MSME employs ~11 crore
(~ 40% contribution to Indian exports)

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2) Manufacturing → potential to create innovative jobs
eg. Startups to require new set of skills

3) potential to soak the huge population out of 'agri-sector'
eg. Agri GVA stagnant (2-3%)

4) China + 1 strategy has huge potential for India
eg. Recent shifting of apple manufacturing in India

5) helping lower the 'EXIM' gap
eg. Bangladesh huge employment through textile manufacturing

* The mobile exports in India almost doubled in FY 24 (1st quarter) ⇒ PLI in mobile sector

Way ahead

- skilling up-skilling
- college-factory/market collaboration
- 'HRD' through R and D.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Coastal communities, face greater susceptibility in regards with climate change

eg. IPCC AR6, categorises Indian coasts as most vulnerable to climate change

(*) As underlined in 'people for planet' idea, local communities are the first frontier to tackle these vagaries.

i) Early warning systems in vernacular language

eg.

Orissa Super cyclone 1999	Cyclone Amphan 2023 → huge reduction in casualities

ii) Building resilient infrastructure

eg. Retention walls

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iii) Nature based solutions - MISHTI scheme by government of India

iv) Training through mock drills in advance
eg. Orissa

v) Investing in alternative livelihood and 'climate smart initiatives'

vi) Effective implementation of coastal regulation zonation

* Climate change has led to shifting 'Low pressure' system into southern 'Arabian sea'
⇓
Wayanad calamity

vii) Engaging people in climate education and community led initiatives to tackle the issue

way ahead

- Disaster repository
- Local community active engagement
- Micro-scale meteorological warnings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'panchamrit' goals intend to align Indian growth story with climatic reality.

- Green credit programme - aims at the transformation to 'green economy'

Green credit programme
- → filling the 'finance gap'
- → Government driven climatic change
- → Incentives to phase down (fossils)
- → carbon budget (↓ 1 billion carbon)
- → Arresting GHG (India seeks to reduce emission intensity by 45% by 2030)
- → Ameliorating the potential of 50% renewable goal by 2030
- → Aligns with Life

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns with implementation

- Lack of infrastructure to fully unleash the potential
- high cost of alternative initiatives
- huge dependence on key resources associated with green tech.
- limited participation
- fossil-based economy
- compatible infrastructure - lacking

Way ahead

- Tapping into 'PPP' model for transition
- Incentives to phase down
- Local community led nature based solutions

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Navigation with Indian constellation', india's alternative to GPS, taps into the potential of 'real time' data in myriad fields.

Indian satellite system evolution

INSAT → IRS → NaVic

Need for NaVic

i) promotes strategic autonomy in warfare
eg. Refusal of USA in Kargil war

ii) Promotes economic development
eg. NaVic compatible devices

iii) Real time monitoring for internal security issues

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iv) Tapping into global market
eg. GPS of USA, has hegemony

v) Using as a tool of 'soft diplomacy'
eg. Providing data to 'friendly nations like Bhutan'

However challenges
- GPS power in market
- GPS in built compatibility with devices
- Accuracy issues

Way ahead
- Tapping into first Indian market
  eg. Making Indian mobiles like Lava, Navic compatible
- Increasing efficiency
- Enhancing usage among 'friendly nations'
  eg. Incorporation in technology transfer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The I4C (indian cyber crime coordinator centre) data shows a remarkable increase in cyber-enables financial crimes.

Money laundering and cyber space
- Use of new technology like Blockchain
- Dark net to make trace near possible
- Using end to end encrypted technologies
- Using 'data' to intimidate users eg. Identity theft
- Using 'deep fakes' through AGI
- Using bit coin for illicit activity
- Extortion through 'Denial of service (DOS)

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Government can take following steps -

i) Enhancing digital literacy through innovative ideas
eg. RBI Kehta hai

ii) Ensuring data safety through strict legal provisions

iii) Mooting in separate 'framework' for cyber frauds

iv) Building safer digital space

eg. Recent case of cyber-trafficked Indias in golden triangle

v) Regulating the user on web
eg. Kids

vi) Enabling 'secure measures' for financial sector
eg. Roping in tech-advanced people

Way ahead - 'Technology is value neutral per se, its usage makes it bane or boon.
- Mohd. Yunus

Thereby to harness best potential 'digital literacy' is a panacea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'changing warfare' of 21st century require innovative solution for reconsainace, surveillance and monitoring.

Need for technology absorption in defence

- The changing nature of warfare eg. cyber attack on Digital public infrastruce
- 'Denial of service' in strategic data
- Usage of tech-enhanced UAVs eg. Kashmir
- The shifting of war into psychological front eg. Advanced usage of equipment
- Assertive china with tech-enabled army
- Strategic autonomy in choppy conditions eg. Russia/USA rivalry

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

high dependence on imports from Israel, Russia

Axis of enemies
eg. Pakistan / China
- Recent transfer of high tech aerial warfare to Pakistan by USA (Impact Indian interest)

Challenges -

→ The imperative of welfare state
- huge subsidy burden
- China has huge investment

→ Lack of 'self-reliance' due to lack of innovation in defence

→ marginal cost of investment high eg. when compared with defence GERD is very low

* The recent initiatives of 'self-reliance' in defence through India-made weaponry, active collaboration with like minded nations like France, USA are steps in right direction.

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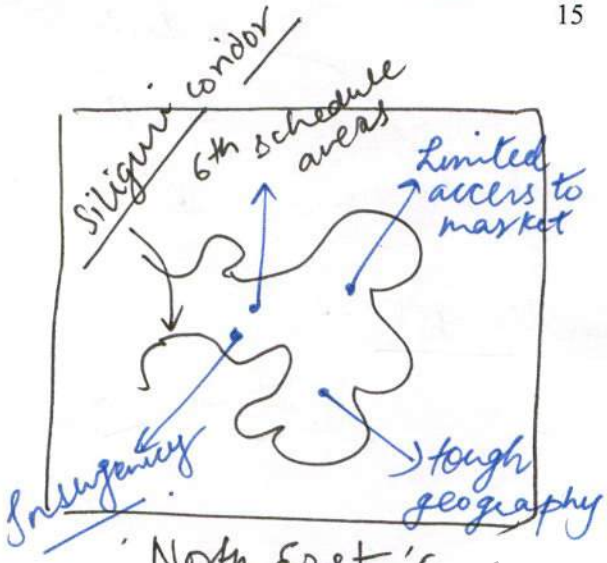
11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'north-eastern region', require new tech. based solution for its rapid development.



'North East' (One constituent of key areas)

Issues faced

i) The Limitation of 'geography'

eg. Road connectivity Limited. Further the topography makes it tougher to enhance intra-region connectivity

ii) The imperative of market

- As outlined by Weber in his 'Low cost model', the conglomeration input is missing

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iii) further the governance provisions of 6th/5th schedule, hinders the development in specific areas to protect tribal identity
eg. ILP

iv) Land locked nature limits access to key nodes of trasport

v) Environmental vagaries
eg. Annual Assam inundation

Development will ensure

- Employment
- Psychological assimilation into India
- Rapid economic growth
- Reaping demographic dividend
- Efficient natural development through 'Regional develop'

★ The government of India has focused on development of north-east through →

★ Active engagement
★ Active delivery
★ Robust development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) Active collaboration with states to lay impetus on these issues.
eg. MOU with several states

ii) Connectivity issues have been addressed through -
- Collaboration with Bangladesh and Myanmar
- Kaladan multimodal transit point

iii) Ensuring GI tagging and promoting welfare through tourism

iv) opening up new educational institution to enhance youth employability
eg. Recent ~~[illegible]~~ announcement of 2nd IIT in North east

v) The active channels for communication through announcement of special packages
eg. 6x000 ~~for~~ crore special package for Nagland

vi) Reducing insurgency to foster environment of 'security' to attract foreign investments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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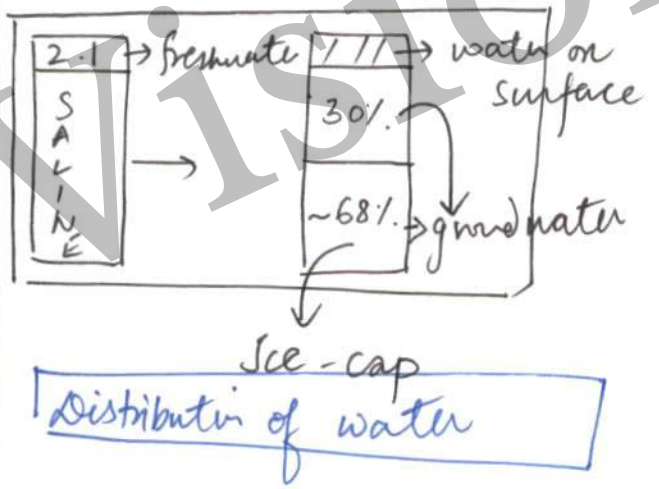
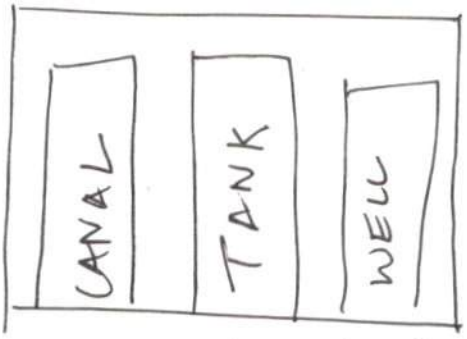
NITI ayog stipulates water demand to double in India by 2030. Water scarcity directly intensify intra-generational inequity.

Climate change and water resource
- spatial pattern change
- Temporal patter change
- Reducing level of groundwater
- Increasing population load ⇓ Grey water ↑



Distribution of water



current irrigation model

Micro - Irrigation -

1) Reducing the water usage in agri sector

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eg. Majority of freshwater resource (4% of world) in India goes into irrigation

2) Safeguarding power.

- Micro-Irrigation will lead to decreased usage of water hence reducing power subsidy burden

3) efficient usage of water per unit area

eg. per drop more crop

4) Reducing soil alkalization

eg. Efficient usage of water ↓ capillary action of water ↓

5) Effecient fertigation

eg. Current ratio

8 : 3 : 1 → Excess usage of nitrogen based
N P K

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) Shifting to organic farming based on 'desired model' & water usage
eg. Sprinkler

7) Using innovative solutions to enhance productivity
eg. Drip irrigation with crops

8) Drip irrigation can help in 'tackling' mono cropping as well
eg. shifting away from water guzzling crops (Paddy)

★ Challenges –

- Mono-cropping
- Water based subsidy regime
- Water-flooding of crops
- Effective implementation

Way ahead – The initiative like Ricetec zero tillage and seedling method, can augment well to reduce water consumption of agri sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Indian railways account for largest people transportation medium in the world. As an efficient means of trasport, it plays an efficient role in freight trasportation as well.

Issues with fright trasportation and subsequent solution

- Delayed trasportation
  solution - separate freight lanes.
- multimodal trasport nature
  solution - connecting major hubs with rail network
- Topography of some pockets
  eg. Himalayan states
- Huge investment of passenger trasport
  solution - operating freight special trains

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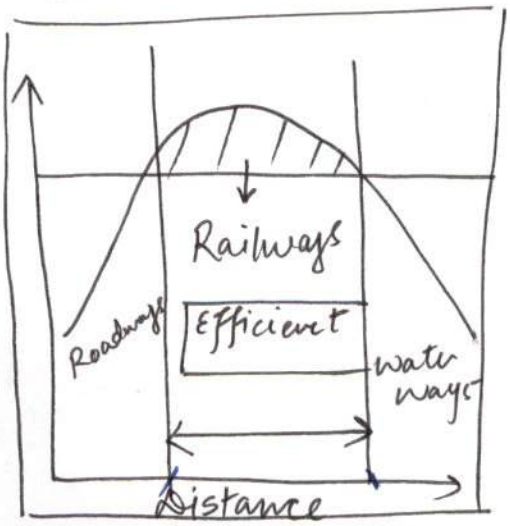
* further the railways face a major challenge of 'annouting debts', that hinders the development of specific initiative for 'freight specific initiatives'



'Hoover model'

* Uniform width of rail tracks
eg. ⊙ Metre gauge

* Multimodal transit - Need of the hour -
  * Efficient connectivity of Rail, road and waterways
  * Limiting the losses through weight losing materials
    eg. Coal dust
    ⇓
    Impacts on health as well

* Pulling a specific strategy for 'Economy through railways'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Undertaking a special task to understand the issues and remedies required
  eg. High powered committee

* Stakeholder based solution

* Learning from international best practices
  eg. Trans Canadian rail route connecting major industrial zones.

* Introducing new trains

Way ahead - with rapid urbanization, the transportation through railways has to be made cost effective, time-bound like Japan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India through its national mission on climate change and recently updated NDC, has established itself as the frontrunner in environmental transition.

India's environment strategy

- National and state Level environment plans
- NDCs (2022 updated)
- Life
- National mission on climate change (2008)
- International lead - ISA, DRI etc

factors aiding India's strides

i) Tapping the geography's potential
eg. Solar grids in high sun areas
⊙ National mission on solar energy.

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- Promotion to active participation of people
  - eg. Rooftop solar
  - green hydrogen (National hydrogen mission)
- Expanding into all areas
  - Agri sector
  - PM KUSUM
  - floating solar power plant
- National determined targets through innovation
  - E20 through 4-G / 5-G ethanol
- Switching towards EV/hybrid on sub-national level
  - eg. Recent initiative by UP government to subsidise hybrid vehicles
- Infrastructural boost to transition
  - eg. Battery charging stations
  - PLI for green industry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- fortrunner in global initiative
  - ISA with France
  - 'one earth one grid'

- Investment hubs on green tech
- Smart buildings through 'environmental measures'
  eg. Central vista
- Incorporating alternative measures
  - efficient subsidy
  - FAME 2.0

- However - few issues remain
  - 175GW of renewable energy (goal - 500GW by 2030)
  - expanding demography → burden on non-renewables.
  - dependence on fossil fuel
  - high costs of green transition

To achieve the Panchamrit goal,
- 45% emission intensity ↓
- 1 billion carbon sink
- Life be accessible
- 50% from non renewable

the transition has to for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture sector through various activities impact the environment negatively.

Agriculture run-off
- flood irrigation
- Erosion
- Leaching of fertilisers
- Enhancing BOD of water bodies
- impacts on 'soil' productivity
- accumulation of fertilisers into groundwater through 'eluviation'
- Eutrophication leading to 'ecosystem collapse'

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(*) Bio-accumulation in animals

(•) Bio-magnification across food web

eg. Vultures death with ibu feran

(•) Enhancing soil acidity through repetitive fertigation

eg. 8:3:1, ratio of NPK in India

(•) Similarly, it impacts the food crop productivity and impact the whole ecosystem in collapsed 'euthrophication zone'

Measures –

1) Moving the idea of 'one-health one planet' inclusive of all ecosystems

2) The right fertigation, through right application of water

eg. Nutrient based subsidy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3) Scientific interventions
eg. Soil ph health card to maintain productivity

4) Micro-irrigation
eg. Per crop more drop
• drip irrigation

5) maintaining right ploughing in topography
eg. Run-off high in mountainous areas.

6) Subsidy on fertilisers should be rationised

7) Organic farming or natural farming.
eg. Sikkim

Agriculture system should be aligned with new innovation & organic fertilisers to tap into best results.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The himalayas, as new young fold mountais of recent orogeny have face several challenges.

Susceptibity of himalays
- weak tectonics
  eg. Earthquake zone
  ⇓
- Steep gradient makes it vulnerable to landslides
- Rapid deforestation
  ⇓
  Slide/ flow creep

Measures –

i) hazard zonation of himalayas

ii) Implemetation of 'no-go zones'

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iii) Regulating tourist inflow as black soot from vehicles

⇓

Rapid melting of '3rd pole'

iv) Avoiding construction of various lanes

eg. Blasting causes creep flows

v) further enhancing pollution is leading to impacts on vulnerable species of mountains.

⇓

Requires effective solutions, tracking the movements of FMCG items with tourists.

→ Joshimath (2023)
- Land subsidence
- Aquifer puncturing
- Mishra committee, 1976 suggestions overlooked.

vi) Media campaigns to draw attention to the issues of himalays.

vii) geological mapping of all

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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areas with effective scientific measures.

viii) Assessing the key hotspots eg. susceptibility of towns like Masuri, Shimla, bear the brunt of influx

ix) preparing master plans for himalayan cities

x) Implementing strict tourist regime like in 'protected areas' with vigil on prohibitive activities

Way ahead

- Aligning 'tourism' with ecosensitivity
- Local active participation
- Regulating the population growth in vulnerable cities of himalayas

'National mission on sustainable himalayan ecosystem (2008) should be implemented in its spirit'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors, the backbone of new age critical technology development, play a pivotal role in scientific advances.

Superconductors
- special features of conductivity
- huge application in new age appliances
- critical for green-transition

* Superconductors with their special conductivity has wide ranging application in sci/tech. field.

* Equips equipment with different capacity to deliver on specific needs

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* huge potential for emerging technologies like generative AI and LLMs.

* Super conductors, as opposed to conventional conductors, have selective conductivity to perform unique tasks in hardware of computer systems.

* They equip the computers with efficient speed, without subsequent adversarial heating of the system.

* huge application in electronically charged vehicles, that are the future of innovation in climate transition

* from medicine to nanotech., super computers have huge potential to augment

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the capacity of current systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* However, the localised nature of key critical resources like Lithium, cobalt etc in few pockets, have issues related to ubiquitous availability across nations.

* few advantageous nations, most for example global south lingering behind.

Way ahead

- Technology transfer
- Knowledge sharing through partnership
- collaboration

In such a scenario, India's ICET initiative with USA, is a step in right direction.

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India, has an umbrella framework of legislation along with signatory party to WTO trips.

Challenges -

i) Low GERD

ii) Lack of atmosphere of innovation in Indian HEIs.

iii) Regulatory framework - stringent, time taking

iv) The IPRs filed in India, does not often turn into tangible products.

(*) Blocker to innovation
eg. market regulation
market duopolies of big companies.

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v) No effective framework to share the 'Knowledge pool'

vi) No provision of 'incubation Labs' to promote IPR regime

vii) Most of the times, IPR of individual are violated through piracy.

viii) generally the friction of idea through regulatory process acts as hindering process.

→ BRAIN DRAIN

Challenges → Higher number of paper published in China / USA

→ No specific mission to augment IPR benefits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⊙ The recent initiative by GOI to establish 'NRF' (2023 budget) is a step in right direction to augur commercialization of IPR to tap into

↳ Tangible gains of IPR

↳ Aligning with international best practices

↳ Enhancing 'published papers'

↳ Incubating 'Best minds' to nurture R and D milieu.

The roadmap of scientific glory led by pioneers by CV Raman, Vikram Sarabhai, will lead its zenith with new spirit of innovation.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Theaterisation of commands' is a brainchild of Indian armed forces to enhance synergy between the 3 forces.

(A) It refers to the augmentation of capacity of united defence through collaborative synergy of 3 forces.

Challenges

→ The difference of training and expertise of forces.

→ The challenge of 'synergy for this idea'

→ 'It would require huge changes to current system'

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Benefits

- Launching a united front in face of adversity
- focusing on key areas
- Boost to 'theatre' specific preparedness
  - eg. USA theatre specific forces
- Identification of dissimilarities of challenges from different fronts
  - eg. Indian ocean realm require different solutions, then chinese attacks on north
- will equip defence with new age solution
  - eg. J/K UAVs attack.
    - Requires special expertise to deal with newer challenges
- Roping in new talent → cyber warfare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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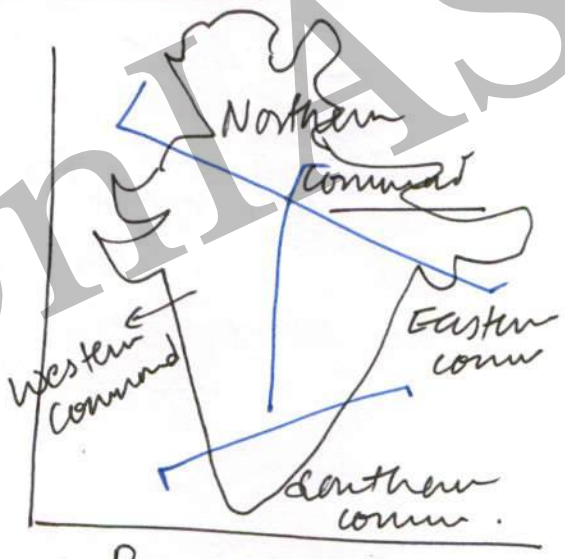
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Enhancing personnel to personnel synergy for wartime

- Rationalising the number of personnels according to the demand of theatre

- Integration of resources of the 3 forces will augment well for 'collective defence'

- A precise approach to 'complete the goal' based on stakeholder collaboration is the key.



Proposed

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 'vibrant border villages' can act as key frontier, as first sentinel of defence for internal and external security.

Village border development Benefits
- Active citizenry
- Supplies during war time
- Psychological benefits
- Connectivity
- Wartime shelters
- Key posts of defence eg. villages of Arunachal Pradesh
- Diplomatic upperhand

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↳ International confidence
eg. chinese efforts to rename places in Arunachal to garner international interest

Government measures -

i) Increasing last mile connectivity
eg. BRO (1960)
Mana village in Uttarakhand

ii) Confidence building measures through infrastructure development
eg. Network connectivity

iii) special schemes for border villages
eg. 'SADBHAVNA' mission in J/K

iv) Laying special impetus on Last mile connectivity through tourism

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v) Laying special impetus on diplomatic gains through regular high level visits
eg. Honorable pm's visit to Tawang in Arunachal pradesh

Connectivity through all weather roads
eg. Kinnaur villages

Challenges — Development through economic means
eg. ⊙ out migration issue
⊙ General villages in Uttarakhand face out migration issues

Efforts of external state/non-state actors
eg. J&K.

Way ahead - The internal security framework through 'Last villages' argues well for 'security of all'.
'Last villages are 1st frontiers'

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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